



Weekly Report

the authoritative reference on Congress

WEEK ENDING OCT. 30, 1953

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The Only News Bureau Exclusively Devoted To Congress



your congress this week

Caravan Bearing tidings of impending bankruptcy in their saddlebags, 350 cattlemen joined a Farmers Union "caravan" to demand 90 per cent of parity price supports. Secretary Benson pledged an "open mind," questioned the feasibility of direct props. Prices are stabilizing, he said. "Obstinate," replied the ranchers as they headed home to set a "grass-roots fire."

Benson continued to withstand demands that he resign. Sen. Bennett (R Utah) charged Democrats and their allies with spreading "synthetic confusion." The President ruled out a special session on farm problems under present circumstances, promising his advisors will draft a plan to assure farmers their "fair share."

On The Farm

Benson hinted that his program will retain much of the existing price-support system. Sen. Aiken (R Vt.) and Herschel D. Newsom, president of the National Grange, both proponents of flexible price props, declared for temporary extension of rigid supports.

Farm net income will dip this year by about \$1 billion, to about \$12.5 billion, Agriculture Department economists estimated.

Another storm buffeted Benson, as opposition to his proposed departmental reorganization grew. Objections focused on soil conservation decentralization.

On The Stump

The President modified his no-campaigning stand. He may make a general statement advising election of a GOP Congress, and praise individual candidates.

Rep. Velde (R Ill.) decided against running for Sen. Douglas' (D Ill.) seat in 1954.

Sen. Morse (I Ore.) charged that White House intervention insured defeat of the Hill oil-for-education amendment to the Continental Shelf bill.

Senate Majority Leader Knowland (R Calif.) anticipated White House-Congress cooperation in 1954.

Foreign Shores

Sen. George (D Ga.) sparked a drive to slash or eliminate economic foreign aid.

These stories are summarized from CQ's regular Weekly Report. For pages with more details, check Thumbnail Index, p. iii, inside back cover.

Economic assistance to Israel was resumed.

Business, labor, and agriculture spokesmen testified for reduced tariffs. Sen. Wiley (R Wis.) agreed.

Sen. Mansfield (D Mont.) said the Communists can be defeated in Southeast Asia, but held that France may try to negotiate peace in Indo-China.

Defense

Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey said only "very substantial" cuts in national security spending would allow the budget to be balanced next fiscal year.

Mr. Eisenhower, Secretary of Defense Wilson, and Secretary of State Dulles scotched hopes and fears that the U.S. plans to withdraw overseas troops soon.

The armed forces will increase combat strength while shrinking in size next year, Defense officials said.

Defense spending could be boosted as much as \$22 billion by 1956 without resorting to a wartime economy, the National Planning Association said.

Critics complained that the government encourages foreign miners at the expense of U.S. mineral producers in building the defense stockpile.

Purse Strings

The cost of living rose for the seventh straight month, reaching a new all-time high.

Prosperity will last at least into the Spring, and business activity will dip no more than five per cent in 1954, an advisory council predicted.

Sales of Treasury savings notes were suspended to allow a \$2 billion bond issue to squeeze under the debt ceiling. Leeway: Less than \$500 million.

Sen. George (D Ga.) advocated cancellation of a scheduled increase in Social Security taxes.

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BATTLE FOR SCHOOL AID

Education Problems Loom As Top Issue, As Groups Plug For Funds

To Ease Teacher, Classroom Shortages Amid Expanding Enrollment

National concern is mounting over shortage of teachers and classrooms in elementary and secondary schools and of funds for many colleges and universities. The situation is expected to present a top issue to the 83rd Congress when it reconvenes in January.

President Eisenhower Oct. 21 spotlighted the trouble when he deplored the fact that Americans were being asked to fight and resist Communism with only "a meager education" in the responsibilities of citizenship.

The President had warned in his State of the Union message Feb. 3, that "Our school system demands some prompt, effective help ... This whole situation calls for careful Congressional study and action."

In his Oct. 21 press conference, Mr. Eisenhower said he occasionally wondered why more American soldiers had not succumbed to Communist indoctrination, "because of the meager education given to our people as to what their obligation is to a free form of government, what it means to support it and what it takes to keep it and pass it on."

CONGRESSIONAL VIEWS

Congressmen have urged corrective action. Among them, Sen. George A. Smathers (D Fla.) Oct. 18 declared that federal aid to education might become a "dominant" issue in the next session. In a letter to a railroad union official, Smathers agreed with the union that school conditions are "America's shame," and cited "the deficiency in school facilities ... the low standard of salaries for teachers, and the lack of comprehensive and well-balanced curricula."

Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R KY.) Aug. 3 said he hoped Congress would pass legislation to provide equal educational opportunity "for all our people, wherever they may live in our country, whatever their financial condition, or race, creed or color." Cooper is author of a bill (S 2294) proposing that Congress appropriate \$100 million in each of four years for school construction.

Sen. Lister Hill (D Ala.) has indicated his intention to renew the fight for Federal aid to schools. This year Hill attempted to earmark revenues from the Continental Shelf and so-called Tidelands for schools throughout the nation.

Immediate discussion and debate of educational problems is anticipated Nov. 8-14, as thousands of communities observe the 33rd annual American Education Week.

Sponsored each year by the National Education Association, the American Legion, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers and the U. S. Office of Education, the event will provide an opportunity for community leaders and congressmen to discuss current school conditions.

EDUCATION PICTURE

This is the picture confronting them according to the United States Office of Education:

School Enrollment -- 34,233,000. This is nearly two million more children than attended school last year -- an increase resulting from the rise in birth rates during and after World War II. The trend is expected to continue; the 1952 birth rate hit a record high. By 1960, it is believed, there will be 10 million more students in schools and colleges than last spring.

Classrooms -- The present total of one million classrooms is inadequate to take care of this peak influx of students. To accommodate the runover, some schools have set up makeshift classrooms in tents, sheds, basements, stores, churches, garages, trailers, Quonset huts, apartments, and, in one instance on record, a morgue.

In numerous communities regular classrooms are so overcrowded as to make effective teaching impossible. Even with the use of makeshift facilities, many areas have to resort to two or three shifts a day.

Officials of the U. S. Office of Education estimate that "The nation's public elementary and secondary school population needs additional floor space equal to a one-story building 52 feet wide extending from New York City to San Francisco. This amount of space equals the total residential housing space in a city the size of Philadelphia."

By 1960, they estimate, 425,000 more classrooms will be required. This would necessitate a higher rate of construction than last year, when only 50,000 new classrooms were built.

Teachers -- The shortage of teachers this Fall exceeds the 1952 Fall scarcity of 53,000 instructors in elementary, secondary and higher education. According to the NEA, shortages of elementary-school teachers will exist in 45 states during the next three years.

Six per cent of all teachers -- about 65,000 -- are now employed on emergency certificates due to the shortage of those with regular qualifications. The teacher shortage usually is attributed to low pay.

Behind the low salary level is the fact that Americans are devoting a smaller share of their income to aid public schools than they did 10 years ago.

Available funds also vary widely between states according to the number of school-age children, the natural resources, industrial activity and accumulated capital.

One educator, Dr. Samuel Engle Burr, Chairman of the Department of Education at American University in Washington, D. C., puts forth another reason for teacher shortages: "In various communities, teachers feel they are under constant surveillance by someone. Many small communities have their own self-appointed Mrs. Grundys and Paul Prys. On a higher level, certain Members of Congress have conducted investigations in a manner which has brought charges of character assassination from some teachers and professors."

For whatever reason, many potential teachers apparently feel that other professions offer a more alluring future. A survey made by Dr. Burr indicates that only 55 per cent of the graduates in teaching hold teaching positions, and that 25 per cent are working in unrelated fields.

RESULTS OF SHORTAGE

Although teacher shortages are apparently less severe in colleges, a large proportion of institutions of higher learning are in financial trouble, whether they are state schools, land-grant colleges, large private universities or small colleges. This is attributed to a variety of causes, including reduced income from gifts and endowments.

The results of classroom and teacher shortages are summed up by Sen. Hill:

"The education of four million children is being impaired because of inadequate buildings, poorly trained teachers and double sessions or part-time instruction. Every seventh child in the nation is being short-changed in his education -- short-changed in his future strength and worth to his country." Leaders of both political parties regard this as a menace to both democracy and America's current defense efforts.

The defense aspects of education shortages were studied by the National Manpower Council, established by President Eisenhower while he was head of Columbia University. Its 17 members were recruited from the fields of business, labor, science, education, health and government.

The Council warned that defense efforts are impaired by shortages of teachers, engineers, scientists, doctors, and other professionals. It traced these shortages to the scarcity of well-trained teachers and to deficiencies in elementary and secondary schools.

Earl McGrath, former U. S. Commissioner for Education, recently warned, "We can't put our youngsters in educational cold storage for the duration. Education must be obtained on a year-to-year basis. If a child is given second or third-class education, or no education during his formative years, the handicap will remain for his entire lifetime. The education of our young people must remain squarely in the forefront of any long-term effort for defense of democracy. Otherwise, we run the risk of losing the goals for which we are fighting."

The problem of providing more funds for building schools and increasing teachers' salaries, revolves partly on the role of the federal government.

FEDERAL AID ISSUES

Those who say Washington should lead in supplying funds argue that, due to defense needs and the inability of many states to provide the money, the government's responsibility is greater than ever before. They also point out that the states distribute funds to local districts without objectionable controls over local educational programs, and claim the federal government can do the same, but to the states.

Others contend that federal aid brings federal control, and that for this reason aid to education should be left to states and localities.

Discussion of this issue has also touched upon whether aid should be provided to parochial as well as public schools; whether it should be authorized for all of the states; how funds should be allocated; and what policy should be followed in the education of different racial groups.

Sen. Smathers said Oct. 18: "A major determination to be made by the Congress is whether or not a 'federal aid to education' program would result in a usurpation of states' rights ... I am a strong supporter of our Constitutional concept that such functions lie entirely with the states. However, the need would seem to justify at least a temporary deviation from the strictest interpretation of states' rights."

Federal activities in education go back to pre-Constitution days. Since 1785, Congress has enacted nearly 170 federal-aid-to-education laws, according to the National Education Association. Based on the "general welfare" clause and other sections of the Constitution, these activities have two objectives: (1) Operation of federal educational programs and (2) helping states and territories finance and promote education.

Federal aid to states includes both land and monetary grants. It has developed through such programs as the Morrill Act of 1862, establishing land-grant colleges, and the Smith-Hughes Act of 1917 providing federal funds for vocational training in public schools of less than college grade.

Under the Democratic Administrations of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman considerable support existed for the federal-aid argument.

Education Budget Cut

The official Republican viewpoint was enunciated in the Party's 1952 platform statement on education: "The tradition of popular education, tax-supported and free to all, is strong with our people. The responsibility for

sustaining this system of popular education has always rested upon the local communities and the States. We subscribe fully to this principle."

President Eisenhower, in his State of the Union message to Congress Feb. 3, said "I am sure you share my conviction that the firm conditions of federal aid must be proved need and proved lack of income." The record shows several instances where the Eisenhower Administration asked for less money for educational activities than did Mr. Truman. In some cases Congress agreed, in others it voted more funds than requested.

Office of Education -- One of the first agencies to be affected by Congress' economy drive was the U. S. Office of Education. The Office incurred a \$200,000 deficit during the last fiscal year as a result, officials said, of services provided under the Korean GI Bill. The House Appropriations Committee of the 83rd Congress did not recommend a deficiency appropriation, and the Office curtailed its staff.

The Truman budget requested \$3,250,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office. The Eisenhower request was \$2,926,000, a 10 per cent reduction. The House slashed it to \$2.5 million. The Senate approved \$2,926,000 and a conference committee agreed upon \$2.8 million -- the figure which became law. After the reduction, the Education Office curtailed or eliminated many services.

Before the final budget was enacted, Commissioner of Education Earl J. McGrath resigned in protest against the proposed cuts. In his letter of resignation he said: "It does not seem to me wise public policy to reduce the quality of education of American children as has been done at a saving of such small sums while we continue as a nation to spend billions for other purposes."

Land-Grant Funds -- The fiscal 1954 budget submitted to Congress by Mr. Truman requested \$5,551,000 in funds for land-grant colleges. This consisted of \$2,550,000 in permanent funds, provided under the Morrill Act, and \$2,501,000 in supplementary funds. The latter funds were first provided for under the Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935, and have been continued by Congress on a year-to-year basis.

FUND RESTORED

Budget Director Joseph M. Dodge recommended elimination of the supplementary appropriation. Nevertheless, it was retained in the budget transmitted to Congress. Members of the House Appropriations Committee then followed Dodge's recommendation and eliminated these funds from HR 5246, the appropriation bill for the Department of Labor, Health, Education and Welfare and related agencies. When the measure came up for floor action, however, the funds were restored on a motion by Rep. Fred E. Busbey (R Ill.), who stated the committee had intended its action as a warning, so the states might prepare to act.

"It appears clear that further efforts will be made to cut grant-in-aid funds in next year's budget. This may mean attempts to eliminate some programs by the close of 1955," according to J. L. McCaskill, director of the Division of Legislation and Federal Relations of NEA.

Vocational Funds -- On the recommendation of the Budget Bureau, the Eisenhower budget requested, and the House Appropriations Committee recommended, a cut in

What U. S. Pays

Educational activities of the federal government itself are extensive. A study prepared last year by Charles A. Quattlebaum, education research analyst for the Library of Congress, showed that in fiscal 1950 the government spent \$3.5 billion on 255 separate educational programs handled by various federal departments and agencies. Less than one per cent of this money was spent through the Office of Education, the only agency officially designated to represent education.

The most important of these programs, from the viewpoint of expenditures, was that provided for veterans. The educational program of the Veterans Administration cost the federal government about four times as much as educational activities of all other departments combined. Some other federal educational programs deal with agricultural experiment stations, military education, vocational rehabilitation, school lunches, and civilian training relating to the war effort.

vocational-education funds from the \$18,673,261 requested by Mr. Truman to \$14,048,870. The House refused to make the cut and Congress finally voted the larger sum.

School Lunches -- Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson asked Congress to reduce grants for the school lunch program from \$83,365,000 sought by the Truman budget to \$75,000,000. The House Appropriations Committee recommended the Truman figure, which was approved by the House and, eventually, by Congress.

Hill Amendment -- Congress defeated attempts by Lister Hill (D Ala.) to provide funds for education through the Tidelands and Continental Shelf bills.

During tidelands debate on S J Res 13, Hill introduced an amendment proposing that all federal revenue from offshore oil be set aside first, for national defense during the "national emergency," and later for aid to education, including primary and secondary schools, colleges and universities. However, the Senate voted to table the bill to which it was attached -- S 107, sponsored by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.), which would have given the federal government control of lands beyond the three-mile limit and provided joint federal-state control within that limit. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 574-5.)

Hill next attempted to attach his amendment to legislation to confirm federal control of undersea areas beyond the states' historic boundaries. HR 5134, confirming federal jurisdiction, was passed by the House. The Senate passed S 1901 with the Hill amendment and substituted it for HR 5134. A deadlock resulted in the conference committee. On July 30, the Senate voted to compromise and accept the conference report without the Hill amendment. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1030.)

NEXT SESSION?

When it acts on educational funds next session, Congress will have the findings of the President's new Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. This 25-member group was created by Mr. Eisenhower July 10. It is scheduled to report by next March 1 on its study of federal-state relationships, which is expected to include federal grants in aid to education.

Chairman of the group is Clarence E. Manion, former dean of Notre Dame University Law School. On the assumption that Manion and other members of the group are strong believers in returning as many federal programs as possible to the states, the National Education Association predicted in a recent bulletin: "We should be fully prepared to receive a report from this Commission recommending that the federal government withdraw from such well-established grant-in-aid programs as school lunch assistance, land grant college subsidies, and vocational education grants."

Republican leaders reportedly are considering approaches to the educational crisis. One would involve disadvantaged areas and provision of funds to state and local governments to stimulate the growth of educational facilities.

Another incorporates the principle of equalization of educational opportunities between states. A limited number of needy states would be singled out and facilities built to bring them up to the national average. Studies are being made along this line.

A third approach would entail development of special projects to aid certain groups, such as migrant children, Indian youngsters, or children in territorial possessions.

EDUCATIONAL BLOC

A large number of national groups have drafted programs for alleviating the school crisis. Sharp cleavages exist among them over the issue of federal aid to education. Some -- mainly educational, labor, civic, religious, farm and study organizations -- support federal aid. Others favor this principle with qualifications.

Several organizations, composed largely of business, patriotic and Constitutional-government groups, would restrict this aid, and give the states most of the responsibility for relieving classroom and teacher shortages.

NEA

For nearly a hundred years the National Education Association has represented the teaching profession. It is registered under the lobby law.

NEA believes that the federal government has "an important responsibility to be met in the education of the nation's youth." It will urge Congress to take "early favorable action" on federal aid to public education.

Headed by William A. Early, superintendent of schools in Chatham County, Ga., NEA says it has 520,000 members, in all states and the territories. NEA gets 90 per

Dangerous Or Democratic?

BATTLE OF THE TEXTBOOKS

Public education is under fire, with both teachers and textbooks subjected to surveillance.

The charge is frequently heard that some teaching is "Un-American," or tends to "lead the young toward socialism." This is leveled especially against teaching of the objectives of the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

Those making this charge say that if minds of children are "infected" with "collectivism," they will not cherish democratic values when they become citizens.

Behind much of this criticism are eight groups now playing a prominent part in publicizing the "danger of socialism" in schools. They are:

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN EDUCATION, New York City.

"Devoted to stimulation of sound education and eradication of Marxism and collectivism from our schools and national life."

Allen A. Zoll, director.

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF CHRISTIAN LAYMEN, Madison, Wis.

Verne P. Kaub, president. (Kaub also is a Vice president of Zoll's National Council of American Education.)

COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION, CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN SMALL BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS, New York City.

Mrs. Lucille Cardin Crain, editor

MINUTE WOMEN OF U. S. A., North Windham, Conn.
Mrs. Suzanne Silvercruys Stevenson, founder

Mrs. Dorothy Frankston, Wheeling, W. Va., national chairman

Mrs. Willard Hedrick, Houston, Tex., national secretary

AMERICAN EDUCATION ASSOCIATION, New York City
Milo F. McDonald, executive director.

FRIENDS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF AMERICA, Washington, D. C.

"Keep Church and State Separate -- Keep the Public Schools Public."

Maj. Gen. Amos A. Fries, editor
Mrs. Claude I. Palmer, president.

GUARDIANS OF AMERICAN EDUCATION, INC., New York City

Maj. Augustin G. Rudd, national chairman.

"To protect public school education against ... propaganda designed to discredit patriotic Americanism."

CHURCH LEAGUE OF AMERICA

George Washington Robnett, executive secretary.

The National Council's Allen A. Zoll is a Kansan who from 1936-40 headed American Patriots, a group included in the Attorney General's 1947 list of "totalitarian, Fascist, Communist or subversive" organizations. He has been public relations counsellor for Upton Close, the lecturer, and, according to the National Education Association, reportedly served as fund-raiser for Merwin K. Hart's National Economic Council and Joseph Kamp's Constitutional Educational League. A 1951 NEA pamphlet said Gerald L. K. Smith's Christian National Party was distributing a booklet prepared by Zoll and Verne P. Kaub, and said Zoll "for the last three years ... has been associated" with Smith, Kamp, Hart and Close.

cent of its revenue from the \$5 annual dues. Policy is made yearly by 3,900 delegates from local and state associations.

At 1201 16 St., N.W., a staff of nearly 500 carries out the various programs. Top-level direction comes from the 11-member executive committee headed by the executive secretary, Dr. William G. Carr.

One of its programs is the responsibility of the NEA Legislative Commission, headed by Frank E. Bass, executive secretary of the Tennessee Education Association. This nine-member group functions through the NEA Division of Legislation and Federal Relations. The Division is headed by J. L. McCaskill, a Southerner with broad experience in teaching and administration.

McCaskill's staff contacts Congress and federal departments, analyzes the progress of educational legislation, and keeps NEA members informed through newsletters.

"We have had federal aid without federal control for more than 160 years," says McCaskill. "The government definitely should make funds available to needy schools where states are unable to provide the money. These funds should be distributed through the regularly constituted state educational authorities."

Kaub is a vice president of Zoll's group, and does research work for it. Mrs. Crain's organization "evaluates" textbooks in public schools, especially those dealing with history, for their slant toward "collectivism." It publishes a quarterly report, "Educational Reviewer," made up largely of reviews of textbooks and teaching materials.

The Minute Women, like Kaub's group, have attacked certain textbooks. Its officials also have made speeches concerning "collectivism" in schools and have endorsed Mrs. Crain's publication.

The McDonald organization publishes "Signposts" and campaigns against "communist influence" in schools. Organ of the Church League is "News and Views."

THE OTHER SIDE

Educators answer that constructive criticism is helpful and indispensable in a democracy. They agree that that it is necessary to winnow Communists from the teaching profession.

However, these educators say, full discussion guarantees that youth will understand the workings of democracy and the dangers confronting it. They assert that much of the current criticism offered by Zoll and others is "deliberately misleading," and would "undermine freedom of people to learn."

This opposition is spearheaded by eight groups, six of which are branches of the National Education Association in Washington, D. C. The NEA affiliates are:

COMMISSION FOR THE DEFENSE OF DEMOCRACY

Dr. Robert Skafte, executive secretary. This group combats "unjustified attacks" on education by investigating specific cases and issuing reports.

NEA also favors federal aid to higher education. These general principles guided the Association's stand on many of the 270-odd educational bills introduced last session. McCaskill anticipates that next session will be an even busier period for his staff.

Last Spring the Division went to bat for adequate funds for the Office of Education. On June 29, when a reduced budget was proposed for the Office, NEA sent a wire to Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, urging that she recommend a larger appropriation. The Legislative Commission held a press conference to publicize NEA's stand.

Mrs. Hobby wired NEA that she had previously requested restoration of the \$426,000 cut. NEA officials then wired President Eisenhower, quoting Mrs. Hobby's message, and urging him to support her stand.

At the same time, the Washington office urged members to make their views known to Congress. President Eisenhower wrote a letter to Sen. Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) requesting that the cut be restored.

The group's legislative spending last year was \$9,921.28, which placed it well below the top lobby spenders. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 517.)

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS

Dr. Worth McClure, executive secretary. Represents a "considerable segment" of state and local superintendents. Membership: 8,700.

ASSOCIATION FOR SUPERVISION AND CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

George W. Denemark, executive secretary. Includes 8,300 supervisors.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SECONDARY-SCHOOL PRINCIPALS

Dr. Paul E. Elicker, executive secretary. 15,000 members.

DEPARTMENT OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PRINCIPALS

Dr. Robert W. Eaves, executive secretary. More than 12,000 members.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE SOCIAL STUDIES

Dr. Merrill F. Hartshorn, executive secretary. Most of its 5,785 members are history and geography teachers.

Two other groups:

COMMISSION ON ACADEMIC FREEDOM, Washington, D.C.

Dr. Ralph Hinstead, secretary. This is a unit of the American Association of University Professors.

COMMITTEE FOR FREE PUBLIC EDUCATION, Homewood, Illinois

Logan Anderson, editor. A department of Phi Delta Kappa, an honor society.

An "Information Kit Concerning Destructive criticism of Public Education" has been prepared for these groups by the Commission for the Defense of Democracy Through Education. It is made up of pamphlets, articles and other material which is designed to refute some of the charges being brought against alleged "Un-American" and "Communist" influences in schools.

The Association has been invited to advise Sen. Hill in drafting a new version of his oil-for-education amendment. At the request of Sen. Robert C. Hendrickson (R N.J.), head of a Senate Judiciary subcommittee investigating juvenile delinquency, NEA officials are assisting that group in its study.

The Division of Legislation and Federal Relations is only one of many headquarter units. Among the others are a research division, a department of rural education, an educational policies commission, and a section on teacher education and professional standards. NEA publications are directed by Joy Elmer Morgan.

AMERICAN COUNCIL

The American Council on Education, composed of national educational associations, colleges, state departments of education and other groups, has as its purpose cooperation for improvement of education.

The Council has a membership of 1,097, consisting of 143 national and regional associations, and 954 educational institutions. It operates through committees and commissions made up of leaders in education and public life.

Present chairman of the Council is Henry T. Heald, Chancellor of New York University.

Although the Council has served primarily as a clearinghouse for the exchange of information during its 35 years, it had moved into legislative activities through its Committee on Relationships of Higher Education to the Federal Government, which serves as liaison between the Council and the Administration and Congress.

J. L. Morrill, head of the University of Minnesota and chairman of the Committee, explained that the "Time was when most of our institutions of higher learning would have regarded a report on federal legislation as largely irrelevant. Today, the attitudes and actions of Congress are of vital concern...the Committee on Relationships finds itself in frequent communication with Congress, even to the extent of presenting testimony at Congressional hearings..."

In the Council's Washington office at 1785 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., legislation is analyzed and reported in bulletins to members.

The Council currently favors continuation of the college housing program; an income tax amendment to increase the amount an individual can earn and still be dependent; application of book rates to educational films; and expansion of social security coverage to include employees of public institutions. It joined other members of the educational bloc last session in protesting cuts in funds for the Office of Education and other educational functions.

LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

Land-grant colleges and universities are endowed and partially supported by the federal government. Speaking for them is the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, which holds that the government has an important role in higher education and that the desirability of certain types of federal aid has been demonstrated. However, its officials believe maximum responsibility should be left to states.

The Association includes 53 colleges and universities and one state agricultural experiment station. These members finance the group through institutional dues. The organization has a senate and an executive committee. The senate is the legislative and policy-making body. Its members include presidents of member colleges and universities and other top officials. Between conventions the executive committee exercises the powers of the senate and reports back to it each year. Legislative policy is carried out through a special committee on legislation which reports to both the senate and executive committee.

Added to this set-up are various divisions, councils, and individual officers. President for the current year is A. A. Hauck, head of the University of Maine. Milton Eisenhower, the President's brother, is chairman of the executive committee until November.

The Association's Washington office is located in the same building which houses the American Council on Education, with which the Association keeps close contact. Russell Thackrey, newspaperman and journalism professor from Manhattan, Kan., runs this office. One of his main jobs is to issue a newsletter reporting national developments affecting higher education.

Thackrey stresses that contacts with Congress are made only through committees or individuals duly authorized by the executive committee. He arranges appearances of the group's officials before Congressional committees, but is specifically instructed not to engage in lobbying activities.

PARENTS AND TEACHERS

One of the most influential voices being raised on behalf of federal aid to education is that of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. Organized in 1897, the Congress works through 38,500 local Parent-Teacher Associations with nearly eight million members. Its officials stress, however, that federal aid should be channeled through the U. S. Office of Education to state and local authorities, to preserve grass-roots control.

One of the PTA Congress' major goals is "to secure adequate laws for care and protection of children and youth." To carry this out, the group relies on a special program committee on legislation, on which state representatives are in the majority. This unit carries the ball on policy between meetings of the policy-making National Board of Managers.

A Washington legislation committee, made up of parents and teachers serving in a voluntary capacity, helps maintain the link between Capitol Hill and the Congress' Chicago headquarters. Its members "collect information, relay information to legislators ... and assist in furthering progress of measures on the active legislation program of the National Congress."

On this program are such recommendations as establishment of the Office of Education as an independent agency; federal aid for school construction and education of physically handicapped children; and creation of child care centers for children of employed mothers.

President of the Congress is Mrs. Newton P. Leonard of Providence, R. I.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Strong support for federal aid to vocational education is coming from a group known as the American Vocational Association.

Since passage of the Smith-Hughes Act in 1917, vocational training has become a vital part of America's educational system. It is designed to round out academic training by providing guidance in applied techniques in farming, business, office work, distribution, home economics, industrial arts, and trades of various sorts.

A federation of affiliated state associations of vocational and practical arts education, AVA today claims 35,000 members. A house of delegates formulates policy and its members are preparing for AVA's 47th annual meeting, in Chicago Nov. 22-28.

AVA has an executive committee charged with carrying out policy. Directives of this committee are executed by the executive secretary, who runs the headquarters at 1010 Vermont Ave., N. W. in Washington. This office was opened in 1934.

The job is held by an ex-vocational teacher and state director of vocational education named M. D. Mobley. He is an exponent of federal aid as a stimulant to the states.

"There are no federal controls in education except in the minds of those who make them," Mobley said. "Today there is less domination by federal authorities in the field of education than in any other area of federal-state relationships you can mention."

Mobley "is available in Washington for services to Congressmen and government officials." AVA officials assert that their "most significant achievement" has been "AVA's consistent influence on federal legislation designed to further the development of vocational education in the several states." They claim AVA and its predecessors have furnished the drive behind every one of the federal acts in this field. This includes the George-Barden Act passed in 1946, aimed at the further development of vocational education.

When the Bureau of the Budget recommended a 25 per cent cut in vocation funds last session, AVA objected. Working through affiliated associations and members, it saw that its opinion on the consequences of such a cut were fully presented to Congress. It rounded up support from other educational groups, and says Mobley, AVA can claim a major role in restoration of the cut.

Noting that Congress is "the key to our problem," Mobley is urging "a definite, well-planned, systematic program ... in every Congressional district. They should be contacted not once but several times by different groups representing different interests. Their strong lay leaders and supporters should be among those who call on them ... We need enthusiastic supporters -- Congressmen who will do more than just vote for our cause."

AVA's functions include research and information services geared to the various fields of vocational education.

STATE SCHOOL OFFICERS

Another group which feels that the federal government should provide education aid is the National Council of Chief State School Officers -- state superintendents, commissioners, and directors of education.

Although the Council is small -- it has 57 members -- it plays an important part in the Washington scene. Its policies, determined by members and the board of directors, are taken into consideration by Congress and federal offices in developing educational policy.

President of the Council is Dr. Roy E. Simpson, state superintendent of public instruction of California.

The Council's central office, located in the NEA building in Washington, employs only two persons. One is Dr. Edgar Fuller, an educator who in five years in Washington has become thoroughly acquainted with leading personalities on the Hill and in government departments.

Fuller, whose varied background includes mining, a law degree, and wide teaching and administrative experience at local, state and federal levels, emphasizes that he does not lobby. However, he estimates that his work probably causes him to testify each session more frequently than do most educators.

OTHER GROUPS

Other members of the bloc include National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers, American Parents Committee, Association of American Colleges, American Federation of Teachers (an AFL affiliate), National School Boards Association, American Association of School Administrators (an NEA component) and American Association of University Professors.

FOR MINIMUM FEDERAL AID

Other organizations favor holding federal aid to education to a minimum. They include the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S., the National Association of Manufacturers, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Sons of the American Revolution, and various "patriotic" and "constitutional government" groups.

A Chamber official stated his group's position to CQ as follows:

"The Chamber has always recognized the importance of adequate education. We believe that business stands to benefit from better education, which tends to improve living standards.

"However, we feel that the nation's educational needs should be met by the states and localities from their own resources. Federal aid invites federal control. It threatens freedom of teaching. Therefore, the states must recognize their responsibilities in this respect.

"We do not urge repeal of certain federal grants-in-aid for educational purposes, which have already been established. The Chamber has even advocated specific programs of stimulation and temporary financial assistance."

A federal-state relationships committee has been set up within the Chamber, to work with the Manion Commission and formulate specific recommendations on grants-in-aid, including those for education.

A statement by the NAM points out that the organization has long been active in promoting vocational education. However, its officials "view with increasing concern the continuing governmental activities aimed at further extending the role of the federal government into the field of education."

State Educational Outlook

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Total Enrollment 1952-1953	% Not Attending School Full Time	No. of Teachers Needed	No. of Emergency Teachers	Average Salaries	Purchasing Power 1935-39	Expenditure Per Pupil 1952-53	% Educational Cost Borne By State
Ala.	*695,300.	*5.0%	*1,200.	*700.	*\$2,420.	\$1,267.	*\$117.	*83.0%
Ariz.	180,000.	0.0	0.	0.	3,800.	1,990.	272.	36.0
Ark.	*455,000.	*3.0	*1,000.	*1,000.	*2,035.	1,065.	*110.	*66.0
Calif.	2,060,000.	6.0	4,000.	4,500.	4,300.	2,251.	284.	48.0
Colo.	237,150.	1.5	300.	429.	3,300.	1,728.	285.	24.0
Conn.	311,445.	4.5	1,085.	560.	3,806.	1,993.	251.	17.3
Del.	50,360.	0.5	36.	28.	4,125.	2,160.	315.	92.0
D. C.	99,819.	0.3	57.	447.	--	--	274.	--
Fla.	584,000.	*5.5	*1,700.	*1,200.	3,240.	1,696.	198.	55.0
Ga.	818,000.	6.1	500.	550.	*2,475.	1,296.	*162.	*72.0
Idaho	*128,500.	*1.0	*150.	*550.	*2,770.	1,450.	*200.	*30.0
Ill.	1,290,000.	0.0	1,400.	1,213.	3,850.	2,016.	278.	25.0
Ind.	*735,000.	*2.0	*750.	*500.	*3,730.	1,953.	*250.	*42.0
Iowa	500,000.	1.0	450.	550.	3,093.	1,619.	246.	25.0
Kan.	349,000.	*0.8	425.	4.	3,025.	1,584.	250.	26.0
Ky.	579,000.	2.0	550.	3,000.	2,260.	1,183.	155.	46.0
La.	560,000.	0.0	600.	1,160.	*3,246.	1,699.	235.	76.0
Maine	163,050.	*1.0	350.	425.	2,451.	1,283.	200.	25.0
Md.	*385,000.	*5.0	*700.	*1,800.	*3,960.	2,073.	*275.	*35.0
Mass.	632,500.	3.0	300.	*350.	3,820.	2,000.	*260.	*15.5
Mich.	1,190,000.	*4.0	9,000.	5,500.	3,900.	2,042.	*255.	62.0
Minn.	544,000.	0.0	1,500.	350.	3,475.	1,819.	294.	46.0
Miss.	551,700.	*2.0	*1,650.	390.	1,774.	929.	*97.	54.6
Mo.	682,000.	*2.0	850.	7,500.	2,930.	1,534.	217.	43.0
Mont.	116,300.	*0.5	410.	525.	3,265.	1,709.	284.	39.0
Neb.	*235,000.	*0.5	*600.	*550.	*2,475.	1,296.	*217.	*1.0
Nev.	31,000.	0.5	30.	8.	3,500.	1,832.	254.	36.0
N. H.	77,520.	0.0	70.	255.	3,040.	1,592.	*230.	3.8
N. J.	708,000.	4.0	1,100.	2,400.	3,868.	2,025.	*329.	*18.0
N. M.	*161,000.	*2.0	*100.	*50.	*3,465.	1,814.	*230.	*86.0
N. Y.	2,098,000.	3.5	0.	3,875.	4,625.	2,421.	335.	45.0
N. C.	930,349.	0.8	*800.	2,375.	2,948.	1,543.	154.	83.8
N. D.	*117,000.	*1.0	*150.	*425.	*2,425.	1,270.	*233.	*22.0
Ohio	*1,300,000.	*2.0	*1,050.	*3,300.	*3,600.	1,885.	*207.	*44.0
Okla.	530,000.	1.0	225.	0.	3,000	1,571.	215.	50.0
Ore.	*305,000.	*1.0	*600.	*1,800.	*3,725.	1,950.	*294.	*41.0
Pa.	1,702,000.	1.0	*1,050.	1,800.	3,490.	1,827.	204.	42.5
R. I.	105,000.	0.5	50.	100.	3,435.	1,798.	*254.	*17.0
S. C.	525,000.	0.0	1,100.	575.	2,440.	1,277.	132.	58.0
S. D.	123,000.	0.5	900.	1,000.	2,500.	1,309.	226.	11.0
Tenn.	700,000.	2.0	1,100.	1,650.	2,465.	1,291.	135.	57.4
Tex.	1,594,140.	2.7	1,010.	2,520.	3,240.	1,696.	206.	63.5
Utah	169,671.	0.0	505.	645.	3,300.	1,728.	190.	60.0
Vt.	67,700.	0.0	725.	300.	2,625.	1,374.	*195.	*22.0
Va.	*655,000.	*4.0	2,412.	2,400.	*2,670.	1,398.	*158.	*38.0
Wash.	479,200.	*2.5	993.	825.	3,725.	1,950.	260.	*61.0
W. Va.	440,000.	*0.5	1,700.	1,400.	*2,925.	1,531.	*180.	67.0
Wis.	520,000.	0.0	350.	2,050.	3,418.	1,790.	260.	21.0
Wyo.	62,350.	0.1	155.	115.	3,250.	1,702.	320.	48.0
Total:	27,533,054.	2.4	45,738.	63,649.	\$3,405.	\$1,783.	\$228.	44.6

Footnotes: Figures include both elementary and secondary schools
* Estimated figure.

Source: National Education Association Bulletin.



Eisenhower Campaign Plans

President Eisenhower favors the election of all Republicans running for office, including those running in contests to be held this November for governor of New Jersey and Virginia and in the special Congressional elections in the Sixth New Jersey and 24th California districts. (See page 1288; also CQ Weekly Report, p. 1269.)

That was the word given reporters at the White House Oct. 29 by Press Secretary James C. Hagerty. He elaborated on the President's statement at an Oct. 28 press conference, that he will do his part in the 1954 Congressional campaign to publicize the record of his Administration and to pose for pictures with GOP candidates next year.

The President had said Oct. 21 that he does not believe the Presidency should be used as an agency in partisan elections. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1268.)

Republican leaders said the President could not be expected to campaign in all 435 Congressional districts. Chairman Leonard W. Hall of the Republican National Committee said on Oct. 28 the President's statement was "entirely satisfactory to me." And Senate Majority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) observed that "nobody expects him to go out ringing door bells" in the 1954 Congressional elections.

Republicans anticipated that Richard M. Nixon, the 40-year-old Vice President, would do much campaigning next year.

Rep. Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.), Chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, reported on Oct. 22 that the GOP faces a big fight. "Fences are pretty run down" he said after completing a coast-to-coast political tour. "The President's personal popularity seems to have increased. But that does not carry over to the Republican Party or anyone seeking Congressional office next year." Simpson said the Republicans must have a good organization, good candidates and a good record to win in 1954.

Democrats Attack Administration

Three Democratic Senators speaking at political rallies lambasted the Eisenhower Administration. A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) told the Nebraska Young Democrats Oct. 24 that by cutting defense spending the Republicans are "gambling heavily and dangerously with our very existence as a free nation."

Matthew M. Neely (D W.Va.) Oct. 22 told a Democratic gathering in Utica, N. Y., that the Eisenhower Administration has been "a nightmare" of disappointment, "failure and distress." Stuart Symington (D Mo.) told a Democratic group in Oklahoma City Oct. 27 that the Republicans are "letting down" the nation's farmers.

Bars Senate Bid

Rep. Harold H. Velde (R Ill.) announced Oct. 27 that he will not be a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Senate in 1954. But Velde said that he will be a candidate for re-election to the House, where he is Chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee. In

an announcement Sept. 21 Velde said that he was "very actively considering" running in 1954 for the seat now held by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), and noted that many members of the Un-American Activities Committee had won election to the Senate. But after discussions with GOP leaders in Cook County and downstate Illinois, he said Oct. 27 that he had decided not to run for the Senate. Both Velde and Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.) are from Pekin, Ill. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1190.)

State Roundup

NEW JERSEY: Former Rep. Elmer H. Wene (D), who lost to Robert B. Meyner in the primary contest for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination on April 21, announced on Oct. 27 that he would not support Meyner for governor. "I was counted out by a questionable 1,400 votes because John V. Kenny (mayor of Jersey City) betrayed the rank and file of my party," Wene said. "I have found it impossible to support the candidate sponsored by, or beholden for his nomination to Mayor Kenny." Wene did not, however, come out for Paul L. Troast, the GOP nominee, as on Oct. 19, did Frank Hague Eggers, a Democratic member of the Jersey City Commission. Wene and the Hague forces have been allied against Kenny for some time in an intra-party feud. On Oct. 27 Troast said he welcomed Eggers' support. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 532, 1268.) Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) said Oct. 28 that it was "very foolish" for Troast to accept the support of Eggers and "the Hague organization" in his fight for the governorship.

NEW YORK: A spokesman for Gov. Thomas E. Dewey (R N.Y.) declined to comment Oct. 27 on newspaper reports that the three-term governor of New York plans to retire at the end of his term next year. No announcement of the governor's plans will be made at this time, he said. On Oct. 28 public hearings began before the Moreland Act Commission named by the governor to investigate harness racing in the state. The Commission is looking into possible business and political ties between the track owners and state politicians.

State Supreme Court Justice Isadore Bookstein Oct. 29 ruled that the Parole Board can keep secret the names of persons who tried to get a parole for convicted extortionist Joseph S. Fay. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1245.) A legal move to force the Board to reveal the names was launched Oct. 27 by New York City Democratic Mayoralty nominee Robert F. Wagner, Jr. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey (R) maintained the Board's records should remain confidential. Dewey had asked for the resignation of State Sen. Arthur Wicks (R), acting lieutenant governor, who visited Fay. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1227.) Wagner's campaign headquarters announced Oct. 29 that the decision would be appealed, but the appeal might not be acted on before the Nov. 3 elections.

OREGON: Sen. Guy Cordon (R Ore.) said in Portland on Oct. 22 that he may not be a candidate for re-election next year. He said that he would make a final decision later.

VIRGINIA: Francis Pickens Miller Oct. 21 told 150,000 anti-Byrd Democrats they were free to vote Republican in the Nov. 3 gubernatorial election. Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D) charged Oct. 23 that there is "a strange coalition" between the GOP and Miller.

CALIFORNIA'S 24th DISTRICT

The last vacancy in the House of Representatives will be filled Nov. 10 when the 24th Congressional district in Los Angeles elects a successor to Norris Poulson (R). Poulson, who resigned June 11, won election as mayor of Los Angeles on May 26. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 700, 798.)

Another House vacancy will be filled in a special election in New Jersey Nov. 3. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1269.) If the Democrats should win both the California and New Jersey contests, they would have almost as many members as the GOP -- the membership is now 218 Republicans, 214 Democrats, and one independent.

The 24th California Congressional district went Republican in 1952 in Presidential, Congressional and state assembly district contests. But it has had both Republican and Democratic representation in the past 20 years, and the Democrats are hopeful of a victory this year because of a split in GOP ranks.

The Republican principals in the race are two California State Assemblymen, John L. E. Collier of the 54th assembly district and Glenard P. Lipscomb of the 56th. These assembly districts make up the 24th Congressional District.

A certified public accountant, Lipscomb served as executive secretary to Vice President Richard M. Nixon (R) during the 1952 Presidential campaign. Lipscomb has the backing of the Republican District "Fact-Finding" Committee of Gov. Goodwin J. Knight, Poulson, and Reps. Patrick J. Hillings and Joseph F. Holt, both of whom represent neighboring Los Angeles Congressional districts; and of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee headed by Rep. Richard M. Simpson (Pa.).

Lipscomb is campaigning on a pro-Eisenhower Administration platform and has ignored Collier, directing his fire at the Democrats. His campaign has been highlighted by big political rallies at which he has received support from national Republican figures such as Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield and Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.).

COLLIER Vs. GOP ORGANIZATION

Collier was at one time the only Republican in the race, Lipscomb having withdrawn in his favor. But the GOP organization in the district got a "draft" underway to put Lipscomb back. This so angered Collier that he has conducted a campaign against "bossism" within the GOP. Regarded as an "insurgent" by the Republican leadership, Collier has been a member of the California legislature for the past seven years, and has been an "off-and-on" supporter of his Party during that period. He is a native of Tennessee and a former football player.

Collier has stood on his record in the state legislature and has sought both Republican and Democratic votes, particularly in his own assembly district. He has conducted a door-bell ringing campaign as a candidate "independent" in thought and action.

Republicans fear that their vote will be so evenly split between Lipscomb and Collier that the Democrats will win.

The two Democrats running are George L. Arnold and Irving Markheim. Markheim has not campaigned widely and is not regarded as a real contender. Arnold, a 32-year-old attorney, has been endorsed by the Democratic leadership of the district and has labor support. The Arnold campaign has been highlighted by a "get-out-the-vote" drive.

Arnold has been campaigning on a "social progress" program and against the Eisenhower Administration. He claims the Republicans have not kept their campaign promises, have been dominated by big business interests, and have played politics with the national defense program. He has made the "high cost of living" an issue.

NOVICE AT CAMPAIGNING

Although Arnold is a novice as a campaigner, he is well known in the district where he has been active in Young Democratic organizations. He is a veteran and is from a well-known family. He is the son of Thurman Arnold, partner in the Washington law firm of Arnold, Fortas and Porter, who served as Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Anti-Trust Division of the Justice Department from 1938-43 and as a U. S. Circuit Court Justice from 1943-45. George Arnold is married to the former Ellen Pearson, only daughter of Washington Columnist Drew Pearson and grandniece of Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune. Lipscomb claims that a vote for Arnold would be "a vote for Drew Pearson."

The special election was not preceded by a primary, and there is no cross-filing on both tickets, as is permitted under the California primary law. Each candidate is running with his party affiliation in back of his name. This would appear to be an advantage to the Democrats, for there are 86,000 registered Democrats to 76,000 registered Republicans.

But Republicans have won recent races in the 24th. Poulson won both nominations in 1950 and 1952 under the state cross-filing law, and both Collier and Lipscomb won both nominations in their races for the state assembly last year.

Following the 1940 census this Congressional District was reduced from four to three assembly districts, and after the 1950 census it was reduced to two. It is a middle-class residential area located in the outskirts of Los Angeles near Glendale and Pasadena. There is some small business in the area.

The district was represented from 1933 to 1943 by a Democrat, Charles Kramer. Poulson was elected following redistricting in 1942. In 1944 a Democrat, Ned R. Healy, defeated Poulson. But Poulson defeated Healy in 1946, and continued to serve until this year. No candidate in recent years won both primaries until Poulson did in 1950, and less than 7,000 votes separated the candidates in the 1942, 1946, and 1948 elections.

In 1952, President Eisenhower carried the 54th assembly district by 60.6 per cent of the vote and the 56th assembly district by 57.8 per cent.



Lobby Registrations

A new group concerned with peacetime developments of atomic energy was among last week's registrants under the lobby law. It is the Uranium Industry Association. Its officials explained to CQ that it will be active on the legislative scene next session in matters affecting atomic energy. This registration, and other recent filings:

URANIUM INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION, 553 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

Officials filed in the name of the Association Oct. 26. They said that the group has no specific legislative interests as yet, but that it expects to have some next session.

President Maurice B. Mumford told CQ the Association opposes the proposal of the Atomic Energy Commission to spend \$100 million on a peacetime atomic plant, partly because "we don't want to see the government in business."

The registration put anticipated expenses at \$200 monthly.

CLEARY, GOTTlieb, FRIENDLY AND BALL, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

Henry B. Mitchell, II, an associate with the law firm, filed on its behalf Oct. 13. He listed as a client the Chamber of Commerce of Venezuela, c/o Chamber of Commerce, Sur 2, No. 30, Altos, Caracas, Venezuela. Main interest of the Chamber is promotion "of private interests and the commercial interests of its members."

Mitchell said he is generally interested in obtaining information on and opposing any legislation designed to increase tariffs or impose quotas on imports of petroleum products.

RETAIL JEWELERS TAX COMMITTEE, INC., 597 Fifth Avenue, New York City, N. Y.

Committee officials, who registered in the name of the group Oct. 19, expressed their intent to "promote the general welfare and advancement of the jewelry trade."

Major legislative concern of the Committee, they said, is to obtain repeal of the excise tax on jewelry and jewelry stores' merchandise.

RADIO-ELECTRONIC-TELEVISION-MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, 777 - 14th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

James D. Secrest, executive vice president of the Association, filed for it Oct. 20. He explained that the group's officials are interested in all legislation "relating directly or indirectly to the radio and television manufacturing industry." More specifically, he told CQ, the industry would like to see the 10 per cent excise tax lowered "at least to five percent." The group has already had the tax lifted on all sales to the government, he added.

Secrest explained that the Association opposes any import quota on oil from Venezuela, because "Venezuela

is a very good market for our radio products, and the people down there need the U. S. dollars they can obtain from oil sales to this country." He listed his monthly compensation at \$1,666.67.

PRESSURE POINTS

HELL'S CANYON MEETING

Growing public support for federal development of power at Hell's Canyon, Idaho, was claimed by Albert C. Ullman, chairman of the Idaho-Oregon Hell's Canyon Association, Oct. 26. Ullman announced that the Association's second annual convention would be held Nov. 7 at Lewiston, Idaho. Considerable progress has been made by the Association in expanding its local chapters and winning public recognition of the importance of the federal "high dam," Ullman said.

UN THREATENED?

Leaders of some of the nation's major church groups Oct. 28 expressed worry over the fate of the United Nations. At an interdenominational meeting in Cleveland, speakers rose to declare confidence in the world agency and decry attacks against it. On Oct. 27, opening night of the four-day meeting, 2,000 persons joined conference delegates in listening to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt describe UN achievements and defend its cost. Assistant Secretary of State Thruston B. Morton took issue with the "small minority of Americans" who oppose UN.

SHOOTING FOR PAR

The Project Adequate Roads (PAR) movement is shooting for roads programs in every state by 1955, PAR officials said Oct. 26. They said that more than 80 public relations executives, making up PAR's information council, have initiated an "accelerated information campaign" for obtaining this goal.

HOUSING OUTLOOK

Housing markets are described as more competitive by the U. S. Savings and Loan League in its quarterly review. "Demand and supply are more nearly in balance at current prices than at any time since the end of the war," the League said. "Even if financing terms should become easier, it's doubtful whether housing demand would be stimulated greatly under current market conditions."

LAND POLICY DISCUSSED

A proposal for a new Senate-House committee on land-ownership policy was made Oct. 29 at the American Forest Congress in Washington, sponsored by the American Forestry Association and attended by conservationists from all the states. The proposal was endorsed by Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay.

The suggested committee would: "Consider a desirable pattern for ownership of federal, state and private forest, range and other conservation lands and formulate policies to guide the actions of public agencies."

Executive Briefs

The President

SPEECH-WRITER HIRED

Bryce N. Harlow of Oklahoma City was sworn in Oct. 24 as an administrative assistant to the President. His duties will center on speech-writing.

MINERALS STUDY

President Eisenhower Oct. 26 named a cabinet-level committee to study the preservation of mining facilities and the problem of assuring the U. S. an adequate supply of minerals. Members are: Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay, chairman; Secretary of State John Foster Dulles; Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks; and Arthur S. Flemming, director of the Office of Defense Mobilization.

Commissions

TARIFF POLICY

The Commission on Foreign Economic Policy (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 1101-02) heard support for freer trade during hearings Oct. 28 and 29. Oct. 28, Allan B. Kline, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said reciprocal trade would help raise farm prices. Meyer Kestnbaum of the Committee for Economic Development, and Boris Shiskin, speaking for George Meany, president of the AFL, minimized the damage to American industry which might result from imports. Oct. 29, Warren Lee Pierson of the International Chamber of Commerce warned against sudden cuts in foreign aid while keeping high tariffs.

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Members of the Commerce Department's Business Advisory Council believe that U. S. prosperity will continue at least into the Spring of 1954, and that business activity will dip no more than five per cent in 1954, according to reports Oct. 23 and 24 at a closed meeting of the council. Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks, Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey, and other Administration officials attended.

ATOMIC SECRECY

Admiral Lewis L. Strauss, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Oct. 26 denied that information about atomic energy is being "capriciously withheld" from the public. He warned that greater dissemination of information would not help the nation judge the atomic program and might give "aid and comfort" to the enemy.

REDS IN UNIONS

The National Labor Relations Board announced Oct. 24 that it will not certify unions as employee representatives if indictments are pending against any of their officers for falsely signing non-Communist affidavits under the Taft-Hartley labor law.

D. C. DISCRIMINATION

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell announced Oct. 26 that the District of Columbia Board of Commissioners had acceded to a request by the President's

Eisenhower Meets Press

President Eisenhower Oct. 28 said he will call no special session of Congress to deal with farm problems, as had been requested by several Members of Congress, unless a new crisis stemming from drought or disaster should make Congressional action necessary before January.

In other news conference comments, the President:

Said cattle prices appear to have been largely stabilized, although not at a satisfactory level

Noted the difficulty of protecting the interests of both farmer and consumer

Denied refusing to meet the cattlemen's "caravan"

Called a meeting with Russia's Malenkov hopeless

Without evidence of the Soviet's honest purpose

Said he has no immediate plan to meet Britain's Churchill

Declared there are no plans for reducing U. S. combat forces or withdrawing overseas troops

Announced resumption of economic aid to Israel

Reiterated that he will not campaign in states and Congressional districts, although he may make a general request for the election of a Republican Congress and incidentally praise individual candidates.

Committee on Government Contracts to insert non-discrimination clauses in all contracts made by the District. The new policy will take effect Nov. 16.

SECURITY FIRINGS

The federal government fired 863 employees and forced the resignation of 593 more as security risks from May 27 through Sept. 30, according to a report by Philip Young, chairman of the Civil Service Commission, released Oct. 23 by the White House. No distinction was made between disloyalty and such other grounds for dismissal as moral weakness. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 721-23.) According to the report, all but five of the 1,456 employees were hired before the current Administration took office.

Departments, Agencies

SMALL BUSINESS

The Department of Commerce and the Small Business Administration Oct. 25 announced plans for cooperation and liaison in their services to small business.

DEBT CEILING

The Treasury Oct. 23 suspended sales of Series C two-year savings notes, put on the market Oct. 1, in order to avoid brushing too close to the \$275 billion federal debt ceiling. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1060.)

Oct. 26, Secretary George M. Humphrey announced the marketing of \$2 billion worth of 94-month bonds yielding 2 3/4 per cent interest. Suspension of the note sales had been ascribed partly to the need to make way for the bond issue, which carried that part of the debt subject to the ceiling to about \$274.5 billion. The new long-term

marketing was in line with the Treasury's "stretch-out" policy, but the interest rate was lower than those on earlier issues. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 719-20.)

CIVIL DEFENSE

Val Peterson, head of the Federal Civil Defense Administration, Oct. 25 said he planned to ask Congress for \$650 million. Oct. 26, he "corrected" the impression created by his statement, declaring that the \$650 million figure would encompass a "total agency program," including stockpiling and operations, spread over several years. His civil defense funds request, he said, would be in line with his request for fiscal 1954. That appropriation was cut from \$125 million to \$46.5 million.

SECURITY "SOFTNESS"

Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson Oct. 23 said "doubtful cases" relating to employment of security risks "should be resolved in favor of the nation, not the individual." He said that in the past the U. S. has sometimes been "soft" in resolving such conflicts of interest. Wilson's comments were prompted by a question on the case of Lt. Milo J. Radulovich, dismissed from the Air Force Reserve because of his family's political activities.

RECLAMATION REORGANIZED

The Interior Department Oct. 28 announced reorganization of the Reclamation Bureau. Major effect of the revamping will be establishment of Denver as the Bureau's main center of operations.

WAGE-HOUR AWARDS

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell Oct. 24 reported that investigations in his Department during the past 15 years had resulted in the award of \$143 million to workers for violations of the Wage-Hour law.

TROOP WITHDRAWALS?

Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson said Oct. 27 that the U. S. has "no immediate plans for taking troops out of Europe." He sought to modify interpretation of a statement he had made Oct. 19, when he said advances in atomic weapons might allow troop withdrawals "in the long run."

John A. Hannah, Assistant Secretary of Defense for manpower and personnel, said Oct. 27 that Army and Navy manpower will be reduced during fiscal 1955, while Air Force strength will remain about the same. The services, he said, will have the following strengths at the end of fiscal 1954: Army, 1,423,000; Navy, 742,500; Marines, 234,000; Air Force, 960,000. The Defense Department civilian payroll, he reported, has been trimmed by 117,000 to 1,213,000, since Jan. 1.

COST-OF-LIVING RISES

The Bureau of Labor Statistics announced Oct. 28 that its consumer price index had reached 115.2 per cent of the 1947-49 level on Sept. 15. That was two-tenths of a percentage point above the mid-August level. The September rise, to an all-time high, was the seventh consecutive monthly increase. Declines in food prices, BLS said, were offset by rises in rents, clothing, and medical expenses.

AID TO ISRAEL

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles Oct. 28 announced resumption of economic aid -- \$26 million in the first half of the current fiscal year -- to Israel. Aid had been suspended because of an Israeli hydro-electric project in the demilitarized zone. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1272.) Israel announced suspension of the project Oct. 27.

FARMER and POLITICS

CATTLEMEN's "CARAVAN"

A 350-man cattlemen's "caravan," visiting Washington under National Farmers Union sponsorship, Oct. 26 demanded immediate institution of cattle price supports at a minimum of 90 per cent of parity. Addressing the group before the resolution was adopted Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson said he believed indirect federal aid, consisting of beef purchases and drought aid, are preferable to direct supports. He promised, however, that he has an "open mind" on the support proposals. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1246.)

During the meeting, the cattlemen told Benson of economic distress caused by falling prices. The Secretary said cattle prices seem to be stabilizing and prices on some grades should rise soon.

Oct. 27, a committee of the caravan, which claimed to represent thousands of cattlemen in some 30 states, handed Benson a resolution calling for direct supports. Some members of the committee said supports could be invoked under Benson's power to authorize non-recourse loans and direct purchases. Some others called for direct subsidies, not now authorized by law. The proposals were offered as temporary measures pending Congressional action on demands for a long-range cattle support program.

The resolution also called for more action on the government's drought-relief and credit programs, and urged on the Agriculture Department's study of meat price "spreads." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1249.)

Benson replied that 20 of the 23 agricultural advisory groups he had consulted "raised grave questions as to whether we can put price supports under live cattle." He promised to consider the proposals.

Sens. Frank Carlson (R Kan.) and Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.) told the "caravan" Oct. 26 that the government should act immediately.

Oct. 27, Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) addressed the cattlemen, accusing the Administration of "plowing under human beings." Oct. 28, he told CQ it would be "just as practical" to support cattle as other commodities. Price props, Kerr said, are an "absolute necessity," and declared Benson's current beef-purchase program "penalizes the consumer without helping the producer," and "enriches the packer."

James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union, Oct. 27 rejected the Administration's argument that the cattle population is too large. In relation to the national income, Patton said, the cost of cattle supports would be "chickenfeed." In the Oct. 28 interview, Kerr said price supports would cost less than Benson's present beef-purchase program.

Dennis Driscoll of Colorado Springs, Colo., called Benson "obstinate" after meeting with him and Undersecretary True D. Morse Oct. 27. Replying to Benson's report that most agricultural organizations oppose the feasibility of cattle supports, Noel McDade of Clayton, N. M., said the Secretary had "been listening to the advice of the wrong people...the minority."

Congress and Farmer

Congressmen were in the thick of the debate over farm problems.

... ON PRICE SUPPORTS

Chairman George D. Aiken (R Vt.) of the Senate Agriculture Committee Oct. 26 said he would have "no objection" to extending for one year, through 1955, mandatory rigid 90 per cent of parity price supports on basic farm commodities. Aiken had advocated flexible supports, varying inversely with supply. He said Oct. 26 that high supports are all right "from year to year," if needed, but opposed promising their continuation "forever." Oct. 24, Aiken defended Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson as the target of a "vicious smear campaign," declaring "his devotion to agriculture is beyond doubt and he is doing more than any of his predecessors ever did to bring agriculture out of the hole..." Aiken said there was little likelihood that Benson will resign.

Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) Oct. 24 said President Eisenhower had promised in a campaign speech on Sept. 6, 1952, to continue farm price supports at 90 per cent of parity and to move toward supports at 100 per cent of parity. Oct. 21, the President denied ever advocating supports at 100 per cent, although he said his goal is full equality for farmers. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1271.)

Sens. Karl E. Mundt (R S. D.), Frederick G. Payne (R Maine), and John C. Stennis (D Miss.) predicted Oct. 23 that Congress will extend rigid price supports at 90 per cent of parity for the six basic farm commodities. Mundt and Payne said other commodities may be added to the list.

Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.) reported Oct. 24 that farmers are "greatly disturbed" by falling prices and "feel now that the Republicans have been in power too long."

... ON SECRETARY BENSON

Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) Oct. 27 said critics of farm policy are indirectly aiming at President Eisenhower in their attacks on Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson. "With the President standing firmly behind him (Benson), this storm will soon blow itself out," Bennett predicted. Bennett charged that Benson's opponents are creating "synthetic confusion" about farm issues, and accused the Democrats of leaving "booby traps" behind them to create agriculture problems. He focused attention on former Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan, and on the National Farmers Union, of which Brannan is general counsel, as collaborators with the Democrats in embarrassing the GOP.

Rep. Frank L. Chelf (D Ky.), advising Benson to resign, Oct. 22 characterized Administration farm policy as "the blind leading the blind." In a telegram to Benson, Chelf conceded that the Secretary is a "good man," but "rather stupid."

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) Oct. 23 charged that Benson's "bumbling decreased their (farmers') income by one billion and a half dollars."

Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) Oct. 22 said "the Administration should get a new Secretary" to replace Benson, who he said "crusades for rigid moral supports but favors flexible price supports." Benson, Kerr said, "is concerned more with 'purity' of farmers that parity for them."

... ON REORGANIZATION

Sen. Frank Carlson (R Kan.) Oct. 27 questioned portions of the proposed Agriculture Department reorganization dealing with conservation, and said he would ask Secretary Benson to delay implementation of the plan, scheduled for Nov. 1. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1249.) Carlson also said he would ask Benson to formulate his farm price-support plan ahead of schedule so that Congressional committees can start studying it before January.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) Oct. 28 released a letter in which he told Chairman Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine) of the Senate Government Operations Subcommittee on Reorganization that the plan should not go into effect earlier than Feb. 1, allowing time for consideration by the Subcommittee, of which he is a member. The plan Humphrey said, would mean "muddling up" the Department. Rep. Lee Metcalf (D Mont.) Oct. 27 asked the President to postpone the reorganization, objecting to abolition of regional conservation offices.

Benson defended the reorganization Oct. 29, saying state-level conservation would be strengthened.

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) and Rep. John C. Watts (D Ky.) Oct. 26 asked the Administration to suspend an Agriculture Department policy which would affect price supports for tobacco growers. The policy, announced Oct. 22, would require farmers to comply with acreage allotments on all basic crops to be eligible for price supports on any one. Sen. Earle C. Clements (D Ky.) Oct. 22 requested suspension of the policy pending hearings.

SYMINGTON ON DROUGHT

Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) Oct. 26 charged that Agriculture Department rules for distribution of feed for the relief of cattlemen in drought areas are so complicated that the feed program is ineffective. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1228.)

Secretary Benson Oct. 27 commended Missouri for chipping in \$6.5 million to combat its drought. Arkansas also came up with a self-help drought-relief plan.

Executive and Farmer

FARM INCOME

The Agriculture Department Oct. 27 estimated farmers' net income for 1953 at \$12.5 billion, seven per cent below the 1952 level. Net income in 1954, the Department said, should approximately equal the 1953 figure. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1273.)

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) Oct. 28 said the estimate pointed toward a "substantial recession" in business. He called for a special session. Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) said the loss of income probably will be sharper than estimated. He demanded that the Administration use the "full authority" it has to support prices. Sen. Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.) agreed that cattle price supports would be practical.

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson Oct. 28 announced that he will not impose marketing quotas on the 1954 corn crop, but called acreage allotments probable. The decision on proclaiming acreage allotments must be made by Feb. 1. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1249.)

The Agriculture Department Oct. 26 announced that the U.S. had been allotted a wheat export quota of 209,558,085 bushels under the International Wheat Agreement for the crop year ending July 31, 1954. Last year's quota was 253,127,712 bushels.

AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY COMMISSION

After meeting with the National Agricultural Advisory Commission, President Eisenhower Oct. 24 said the group will outline a farm program "that will help farmers secure their fair share of the national income and work for the good of all."

The Commission, scheduled to complete its recommendations in December, declared its approval of Secretary of Agriculture Benson's cattle policies, based upon government purchases of cattle for the school lunch program and for shipment abroad. The Commission reported it had been considering means for expanding wheat and cotton export markets.

Benson Oct. 23 said Administration recommendations for "improvements in the present (farm) program" should be formulated by the time Congress reconvenes in January. After conferring with President Eisenhower, Benson said the new program will not be "revolutionary," declaring: "We are not planning to wreck the present program." Price supports, he said, will be part of the program.

On Oct. 27, Benson told the Radio-Television News Directors Association that he "cannot agree" that falling cattle prices may lead to a depression. "The next year," he predicted, will offer "substantial improvement."

Benson contended his indirect method of helping cattlemen "is practical, workable, and it is working." He said he has no plans to resign.

Farm Pressures

Curtis Hatch, president of the Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federation, Oct. 23 supported Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson against the "hysteria" with which he has been criticized. In a telegram to President Eisenhower, Hatch said "it would be a grave error" if Benson should be "dumped from the cabinet."

Oct. 27, Benson read reporters extracts from letters favoring his policies.

The Pennsylvania Grange Oct. 29 approved a resolution stating: "We wholeheartedly endorse and support Secretary Benson..."

NO SPECIAL SESSION

President Eisenhower Oct. 28 said he will not call a special session of Congress to deal with the farm problem unless a new crisis relating to drought and disaster arises. He reiterated that the Administration farm program will be ready for Congress in January. Cattle prices, he said, apparently have been largely stabilized and are on the way up, although the level is not yet satisfactory. The President noted the difficulty of balancing the interests of various farm commodities and those of consumer.

Herschel D. Newsom, Master of the National Grange, Oct. 24 recommended a one-year extension of the current farm price-support program. During the year's grace, he said, farmers should attack the problem of surpluses primarily by tapping overseas markets instead of through reliance on production controls.

James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union, Oct. 24 called the Thornton farm plan "the worst of all" farm policy proposals. The plan, which would guarantee farmers "average cost of production" instead of a percentage of parity, was advanced Aug. 11 by Gov. Dan Thornton (R Colo.). (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1083.)

Oil For Education

Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) charged Oct. 28 that the White House "intervened" to "switch crucial votes" and "insure" defeat for the Hill oil-for-education amendment to the Continental Shelf bill (HR 5134). The conference report, was approved without the Hill Amendment, on a 45-43 roll call July 30. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 1030, 1035.)

The original Senate bill (S 1901) contained the Hill amendment, adopted on a 45-37 roll call, June 24. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 838, 842.) The amendment would have earmarked a share of any Continental Shelf oil revenues for defense for three years, and for education thereafter.

The House version carried no provision similar to the Hill amendment. The conference committee voted to drop the Hill amendment and the measure went back to both houses for approval. The House adopted the report July 29.

Morse, in an address to the Detroit Metropolitan Teachers Institute, charged that the votes of Idaho Republican Senators Herman Welker and Henry C. Dworshak were changed and the "Hill amendment lost by two votes," when the conference report, lacking the amendment, was agreed to.

Both Welker and Dworshak voted for the Hill amendment on June 24. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 842.) A CQ tabulation showed that one other Senator, Francis Case (R S.D.) voted for the Hill amendment, and to accept the conference report.

Seven of the Senators who voted to accept the report didn't actually vote on the original Hill proposition. One -- Sen. Alton A. Lennon (D N.C.) -- took the place of the late Sen. Willis Smith (D), who didn't vote earlier. Five Senators, including Morse, who did not vote June 24 on the oil-for-education provision, voted against accepting the conference report.

WISCONSIN REPRESENTATIVE

Rep.-elect Lester R. Johnson (D) of Black River Falls, Wis. came to Washington Oct. 29 for a conference with National Chairman Stephen A. Mitchell. Johnson, 52, was the first Democrat elected to Congress from the Ninth Wisconsin District area. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1243-4.)

At a press conference, Johnson, who is an attorney, said that he didn't have a specific answer to the problem of falling farm prices, generally credited with playing a key role in his election. He asserted that Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson was "quite an issue" in the election.

He told reporters he became a Republican seven years ago, when the Progressive Party of which he was a member, disbanded, and was beaten in a GOP primary for County Attorney. Then he became a Democrat, he said, because there was "no place for a liberal in the Republican Party."

CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFS

URGES FREER TRADE

A "courageous" and "bold" expansion of trade between the United States and other free nations was urged Oct. 27 by Chairman Alexander Wiley (R Wis.), of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Wiley, in a speech to the Commercial Financial Conference in Washington, said the Eisenhower Administration will urge expansion of international trade, while cutting back on direct foreign aid.

ATOMIC DETERRENT?

Sen. George Smathers (D Fla.) Oct. 24 asserted the U.S. should let any potential enemy know we will "hit aggression with everything we have." Smathers called such an announcement the "best chance we have to stay out of wars."

NO "REAL" WAR

Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.) said Oct. 27 that Russia won't start a "real" war against the United States. Fulbright, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, asserted Russia "intends to nibble us to death" and "exhaust our patience." The "greatest danger" for the U. S., Fulbright said, is to "withdraw, get tired and impatient during the cold war."

TAFT-HARTLEY

Sen. James E. Murray (D Mont.) Oct. 27 criticized reported Republican efforts toward non-partisan revision of the Taft-Hartley labor law. Murray, ranking Democrat on the Labor and Public Welfare Committee, said that labor-management relations are a "political issue." He added that those in the Republican Party who "believe our laws should contain 'union-busting' provisions are in control."

VOICE OF THE EAST

Senate Majority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) said Oct. 23 in Los Angeles that instead of trying to influence Asia with a Voice of America, "we should encourage the voice of the Philippines, free China, the

Republic of Korea, Japan, Pakistan and other free nations of Asia." He recently returned from a Far East trip.

BRAMBLETT TRIAL

District Court Judge F. Dickinson Letts Oct. 23 decided that Rep. Ernest K. Bramblett (R Calif.) should stand trial on all 18 counts of an indictment charging him with payroll padding. Trial was set for Dec. 2. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1018).

COSTELLO RELEASED

Frank Costello, New York gambler, was released from the Milan, Mich., federal correctional institution Oct. 29 after serving approximately one year of an 18 months sentence for contempt of Congress. Costello refused to answer some questions before the Senate Committee to Investigate Crime in Interstate Commerce in 1951. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, pp. 343, 344.)

SOCIAL SECURITY TAX

Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.), senior Democrat on the tax-handling Finance Committee, said Oct. 28 he would vote to cancel a scheduled 33 per cent increase in social security taxes slated for Jan. 1, 1954, if the House inaugurates a move to cancel the increase. All bills raising revenue must originate in the House.

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AID

Administration officials Oct. 23 were reporting that some countries in Western Europe are expected to get little or no economic aid from the U. S. in 1954 because of the bright economic outlook there. Meanwhile:

Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.) said Oct. 24: "Western Europe is in a position where I do not believe it needs any further economic aid." George has served on the Foreign Relations Committee longer than any other member. He also approved a reported recommendation that new appropriations for military aid to U. S. allies be included in the overall national military budget to be presented to Congress next January. George suggested that the Foreign Operations Administration, headed by Harold Stassen, which handles foreign economic aid, be abolished.

Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.), member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said he would propose killing off FOA when foreign aid authorization comes before the Senate.

Chairman Styles Bridges (R N.H.) of the Senate Appropriations Committee Oct. 26 said Congress will resist any "camouflage" consolidation of foreign arms aid with the regular military budget.

President Eisenhower has not announced his plans for economic and military aid to allies next year. In the current fiscal year which ends June, 1954, Congress made available for foreign aid \$6,652,000,000, most of it for military outlays.

Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) said Oct. 26 that foreign aid expenditures should be cut in half next year.

SUBMERGED LANDS SUIT

The U. S. Supreme Court Oct. 26 gave four states and three federal officials a chance to file objections within 40 days to an action by the State of Alabama seeking to test the constitutionality of the Submerged Lands Act of 1953 -- P. L. 31 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1218). The law granted the coastal states title to submerged lands and natural resources off their shores.

Alabama asked the Court for permission to file an original suit (initial legal action originating in the Supreme Court) against Texas, Louisiana, California and Florida and the Secretaries of Treasury and Interior and the Treasurer of the United States. After the replies are received the Court will decide whether to let Alabama file its original suit. The Supreme Court has authority under the Constitution to decide controversies between states and between the federal government and states.

CONGRESSIONAL TESTIMONY TEST

The Supreme Court Oct. 26 agreed to decide whether testimony taken at Congressional hearings carries the same hazard to prosecution in state courts as does evidence obtained by wire-tapping, or illegal search and seizure. The Court has long held that wire-tapped information may be used in state courts, but may not be admitted as evidence in federal courts. William Adams, of Baltimore, raised the issue in an appeal growing out of Senate Crime Committee hearings in July, 1951. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, pp. 341-352.)

Congressional Quotes

"Steadily and irrevocably, resentment is growing among the nation's farm populace at the attitudes and policies of Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson as reflected by his words and deeds," according to Rep. Harlan Hagen (D Calif.) in his newsletter of Oct. 22 to constituents.

Some fluid facts were set down by Rep. Walter Rogers (D Tex.) in his Oct. 19 newsletter on drought conditions: "One acre foot of water is required to produce 200 pounds of beef, 10,000 pounds of oranges, 15 tons of synthetic rubber ... 200 pounds of cotton ... to mention a few things. We in this section have always appreciated the need of water, but the drought has pointed up the problem."

"We have learned some things from Wisconsin," says Rep. George H. Bender (R Ohio) referring to the recent election of a Democrat in the Ninth Wisconsin District. "For example, we know that riding on President Eisenhower's coattails may be good fun, but it is not necessarily profitable political exercise. Every candidate will have to fight for his own constituency on his record of achievement ..."

Rep. Frank T. Bow (R Ohio), reporting to his constituents Oct. 29 from Paris: "When I recall that we've given over \$400 million this year to England, \$400 million to France and lesser amounts to some of the other countries I've seen, it just doesn't seem right. You should see the new automobiles, the new buses, the clothes these people wear. Actually some of them seem much more prosperous than the ordinary American and I think it is about time we take care of our own people."

"In less than two hours after an attack by Russia," Rep. Earl Wilson (R Ind.) reassured his constituents in

Second Session Plans

The Eisenhower Administration's legislative program for the second session of the 83rd Congress will blend the thinking of the President, Congressional leaders and Cabinet members, according to Senate Majority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.).

Knowland said in an interview Oct. 27 he and other leaders expect to be fully consulted in advance on important national and international issues to be set before Congress in President Eisenhower's State of the Union message. The conferences probably will be held late in November or early in December.

He said that with Members anxious for a short session to allow for early campaigning, he probably would order daily Senate sessions for the start. A bill providing for U. S. participation in the proposed St. Lawrence Seaway is likely to be considered early in the session, according to Knowland. He said writing a new farm program would be "a whale of a big problem," and that he will oppose any "lump sum" appropriation for foreign aid.

his Oct. 26 Washington newsletter, "General LeMay's (Strategic Air Command) forces can hit at the vitals of the Soviet Union. Within 24 hours the planes of the SAC can rain more destruction on Russia than has ever been caused by a military force. With but 25 planes we can wreck Russia as badly as Germany was damaged by all U. S. bombers in World War II."

In an Oct. 21 speech in Bloomington, Ind., Sen. William E. Jenner (R Ind.) said: "It is time for Americans to reverse the trend to rob their local communities of authority, of leadership, of wealth, of self-confidence, in order to give them to overhead agencies far from membership control ... It is time to keep our money at home, keep our leadership at home, keep our decision-making at home, where it rightly belongs, if we are to preserve the American way."

FOR OPEN HEARINGS

J. Russell Wiggins, Chairman of the American Newspaper Society's Freedom of Information Committee, Oct. 28 called for open Congressional hearings as a major step toward a free press.

Wiggins, managing editor of the Washington (D. C.) Post, addressed a convention in Washington of the Radio-Television News Directors Association. He called attention to the fact that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in January, promised to hold its meetings open to the press whenever possible. During the first session, Wiggins said, the Committee and its Subcommittees held 102 meetings of which "only 14 were public sessions."

POSTAL RATES

Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) asserted Oct. 28 that Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield has "been careless with the facts" in the drive to reduce the annual postal deficit and increase postal rates. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1031.) Johnston, ranking Democrat on the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, said he would oppose postal rate increases asked by Summerfield until "everything has been done to streamline operations", and "make the postal establishment more economical."



Assignment

SENATE LABOR -- Chairman H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.), of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee Oct. 28 appointed Sen. Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.) to head a subcommittee considering changes in the Taft-Hartley labor law. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 1126, 1128.) Ives will replace the late Sen. Taft as head of the Labor Subcommittee. (For other members, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 158)

Smith said the appointment was timely "since preparatory activity" with respect to T-H changes will "continue between now and the opening of the second session."

New Hearings

JUKE BOXES -- The Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Patents, Trademarks and Copyrights Oct. 26 resumed hearings on a bill (S 1106) to boost royalty payments to composers for juke box record-playing. Most of those favoring the measure, introduced by Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.), testified July 15.

Rep. George P. Miller (D Calif.) assailed the measure as "unequitable and unnecessary." The industry, he said, sells 50 million records a year, and composers and song-writers are "well repaid." Rep. William E. Miller (R N.Y.) asserted copyright owners owe "an obligation of gratitude" to juke box operators.

Sidney H. Levine, attorney for the juke box operators, said the copyright owners now collect a royalty of four cents on each record sold for juke box playing. He asserted this amounted to \$2 million a year and is adequate. Levine and other witnesses estimated the McCarran measure would add between \$12 and \$24 million a year to royalty payments, and would wreck the juke box industry.

Mayor C. S. Pierce of Broadhead, Wis., opposed the bill for himself and George A. Miller, Oakland, Calif., president of the Music Operators of America.

John Schulman, counsel for the Song Writers Protective Association, declared the public pays almost a billion dollars a year to hear juke boxes. He testified the money is about equally divided between owners of the machines and owners of the establishments in which they are located.

Schulman said the cost of juke boxes has risen 300 per cent in 10 years, and that they now cost \$900 each. He contended present royalties are the same as they were in 1909.

Paul Barrett of San Francisco declared the royalty collected on each record sale is "adequate compensation." R. C. Roling, president of the Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., estimated that the money deposited in coin machines produces an annual profit of only \$30 million for the 10,000 operators in the U.S. Collection of more royalties from the operators, he said, would be a "most dangerous body blow."

RADAR ESPIONAGE -- Chairman Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), of the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee Oct. 22 continued at Fort Monmouth, N.J. a closed-hearing probe of alleged espionage in the Evans Radar Laboratory of the Army Signal Corps there. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1275.)

McCarthy reported that a German scientist told a Subcommittee investigator that the Russians had access to secret radar material at the laboratory. The Chairman said the investigator, who spent a day questioning the German in Europe, returned with "some good evidence."

The Wisconsin Senator described the testimony of one cooperative witness in a Monmouth hearing. The witness, who admitted being a member of the Young Communist League, told of being solicited for radar information while he was employed at the laboratory, according to McCarthy. The man who sought the information, McCarthy said, had been a friend and former roommate of Julius Rosenberg, executed atom-spy.

In New York, McCarthy questioned more witnesses, most of whom he described as un-cooperative.

OCT. 23 --

After further questioning in New York, McCarthy announced that 20 civilian employees at Monmouth had been fired for alleged Communist activities. The Army had announced the suspension of "more than a dozen." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1275.)

McCarthy identified one witness, Mrs. Elba Chase Nelson, former Communist candidate for governor of New Hampshire. McCarthy said Mrs. Nelson refused to say whether a recently-suspended technician at Monmouth had visited her home with a woman active in the Communist Party.

OCT. 26 --

McCarthy began a speaking tour. In his absence, a closed-door session was conducted by staff aides in New York. The Subcommittee staff in Washington explained that the session could not properly be called a "hearing." They termed it a "conference." All-told, aides questioned 11 witnesses.

On Oct. 29, three Subcommittee staff members went to the Lewisburg, Pa., federal penitentiary to interview convicted atom-spies Harry Gold and David Greenglass.

O'CONNOR PLEADS INNOCENT

Harvey O'Connor pleaded innocent Oct. 23 in District Court for Washington to a contempt of Congress charge growing out of his refusal to answer questions before the Subcommittee. The Senate voted the citation (S Res 147) July 23. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1168.)

INTERNAL SECURITY -- A former Russian intelligence officer told the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee Oct. 28 that there were from 20 to 25 Communist spy rings in the United States in 1941 and they "may have expanded considerably" during World War II. The Subcommittee is probing Soviet espionage. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1276.)

At an open hearing, Ismail Akhmedov, who now calls himself Ismail Ege, identified himself as a former Lt. Col. in charge of an intelligence section of the Russian General Staff.

Ege asserted that Amtorg, the Russian trading agency, forwarded espionage reports to Moscow through diplomatic channels. He said he received reports and pictures of American tanks from the Aberdeen Proving Grounds in Maryland.

Asked if the same practices were now employed through the United Nations, Ege said: "I'm sure of it."

Ege said Oct. 29 that the late Prime Minister Stalin in 1941 ordered all Soviet ambassadors to "become real bosses" and direct the activities of Russian agents abroad.

UN-AMERICAN -- Chairman Harold H. Velde (R Ill.), of the House Un-American Activities Committee Oct. 23 said he was convinced that some returned American prisoners of war are tainted with Communism. He called more witnesses to the closed-door hearings, and announced that public hearings would begin Nov. 23, before himself, and Reps. Gordon H. Scherer (R Ohio) and Morgan M. Moulder (D Mo.).

Velde announced dates for several upcoming probes by the Committee. He said a Philadelphia hearing, dealing with area teachers identified as Communists, would be started Nov. 16 by a subcommittee of himself, Kit Clardy (R Mich.) and Francis E. Walter (D Pa.).

A San Francisco hearing, to open Dec. 1, will deal with Communist efforts to infiltrate "defense activities" in the area. Probing that will be: Velde and Reps. Donald L. Jackson (R Calif.), Scherer, Walter, and Clyde Doyle (D Calif.).

Velde said Oct. 24 that the Committee will seek advice from religious groups in its investigations of alleged Communists. He said plans are being made for conferences between the Committee and spokesmen for such groups as the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., the National Catholic Welfare Conference, and the American Jewish Committee.

"INFILTRATION" OF NAVY

Oct. 29, Velde said a subcommittee has heard testimony regarding Communist "infiltration" of the Navy during World War II. In a statement, Velde said eight witnesses were heard, seven of whom declined to answer "pertinent" questions on the ground of possible self-incrimination. A full investigation is being conducted by the Committee to "determine the extent of infiltration."

MERCHANT MARINE -- Chairman Charles E. Potter (R Mich.), of the Maritime Subsidies Subcommittee of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee Oct. 24 predicted legislation would come out of a three-day hearing which closed in San Francisco Oct. 23. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1274.)

Potter said recommendation would be made to curtail the operation of the Military Sea Transportation Service, reduce tolls on the Panama Canal for intercoastal American ships, and for a study of possible subsidies on coastwise and intercoastal shipping.

On Oct. 23 Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (Ind.), declared that more federal aid was needed to bring "strength and stability" to the shipping industry.

STOCKPILE -- The Minerals, Materials and Fuel Subcommittee of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee finished a week of Washington hearings on the management of defense stockpiles, and scheduled more hearings in the West. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1275.)

S. H. Williston, executive vice president of the Cordero Mining Company of Nevada, Oct. 22 told the Subcommittee the government's stockpiling policy "is absolutely in accord with the best desires of the Kremlin." He said we "leave our minerals in the ground and purchase from foreign sources which would not be available in time of emergency."

Rep. William A. Dawson (R Utah) Oct. 23 testified that government policies "are making us increasingly dependent on the whim of foreign governments for our strategic metals." He said the government has given incentives to foreign mining companies but has offered little in the way of subsidies to domestic concerns. He also complained about low prices and what he called lack of adequate tariff protection.

Subcommittee Chairman George W. Malone (R Nev.) Oct. 24 announced further hearings in the West to find ways of bolstering the domestic production of uranium and titanium. He said hearings would be held in Los Angeles Nov. 3 and 4 on present and potential demand for titanium in the making of planes. The group will then go to Salt Lake for hearings Nov. 12 and 13 to get information on uranium mining and possibilities of upping production.

Reports, Recommendations

ALUMINUM SCRAP -- The Senate Small Business Committee announced Oct. 27 that Air Force operation of aluminum "sweating plants" -- furnaces for reducing aluminum scrap to ingots -- is more extensive than was indicated at hearings Sept. 28. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1212.)

Chairman Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) Oct. 20 requested the Department of Defense to make a survey of all Air Force sweating plants. The report added that 400,000 pounds of aluminum ingots have been generated at the Pyote Air Force Base, Monahans, Tex.

"UNFIT" WHEAT -- Sen. George D. Aiken (R Vt.), Chairman of the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee, said Oct. 25 that he will ask the Justice Department to consider prosecution of persons responsible for the importation of Canadian wheat "unfit for human consumption." He said the Committee may recommend that the Justice Department take "disciplinary action" against Customs Bureau officials who issued rulings "favorable to a few importers." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1248.)

Coming Up

CIVIL SERVICE -- Chairman Frank Carlson (R Kan.) of the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee said Oct. 26 the Committee will act early in 1954 on legislation to provide pay raises for classified government employees and Post Office workers.

Carlson also asserted the group would act on legislation, requested by the Administration, to raise postal rates. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 1031, 1179.)

On Tour

INDO-CHINA REPORT -- Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.), a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said Oct. 26 in a report on his recently completed tour of Indo-China (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1277) that if political settlements are reached by the French and the three associated states of Indo-China, "and if American aid continues, the Communist threat in south-east Asia can be dissolved." The report said that American aid "does not and should not involve the commitment of combat forces." On Oct. 23 Mansfield said that the "military appropriations ought to be consolidated and all the other activities of the Foreign Operations Administration turned over to the State Department." He said, "We can't afford to be speaking in foreign policy with multiple voices." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1277.)

TO INDO-CHINA -- Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.), Chairman of the Far East Subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, left Oct. 30 on a six-week, one-man study tour of the Far East. He said Oct. 29 that Secretary of State John Foster Dulles had asked him to bring back "first hand information" on Indo-China. Smith said that United States aid to Indo-China may have to be increased if the fighting there increases. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1213.)

SOUTH AMERICAN TOUR -- Sen. Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said Oct. 28 he will leave Nov. 5 on a fact-finding trip to South America in order to gather information about the South American nations' relations with the United States "as affected by their local political policies." Green also plans to visit Panama.

BYRD TO EUROPE -- Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) of the Senate Armed Services Committee will leave sometime in November for a study-trip of Europe and the "Mediterranean countries", a Committee spokesman said Oct. 29. The spokesman said he will inspect "areas of military importance" to the United States. The office of Committee Chairman Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) announced Oct. 27 that Saltonstall, who is recovering from a minor operation, will not be able to accompany Byrd, as had been planned.

IN CAIRO -- Six members of a Special Subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee arrived Oct. 27 in Cairo, Egypt. The group is on a worldwide study tour. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1277.)

FOREIGN BUILDING PROGRAM -- Rep. Frank T. Bow (R Ohio), head of a House Appropriations Committee special group to investigate the government's foreign building program, said Oct. 24 in a message from Europe that some Europeans "seem much more prosperous" than the ordinary American. "I think it is about time," Bow said, "we take care of our own people. I am more convinced than ever that my votes against foreign aid have been right."

SPANISH BASES -- Sen. Dennis Chavez (D N.M.), member of the Senate Appropriations Committee, said Oct. 27 that he is in Spain to make sure that "we don't make the same mistake we made in building

bases in French Morocco." He said he will soon go to Casablanca for a five-day study trip of the Moroccan bases and then will return to Spain to make a complete inspection tour of actual or proposed American military bases in that country. Chavez said, "I don't want to see one penny wasted... I want to be sure they really need the base somewhere before they start building it." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1231.)

MARTIN IN GERMANY

Speaker of the House Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) said in an address Oct. 29 to the lower house of the West German parliament that a strong and united Germany "cooperating with America and all freedom loving nations can restore what this world needs so badly--peace." "We want to see," Martin said, "a united Germany where the people will rule--a Germany seeking a new destiny in the splendor of peace." On Oct. 27, Martin visited West Germany's President Theodor Heuss and Chancellor Konrad Adenauer.

NIXON IN THAILAND

Vice President Richard M. Nixon arrived in Bangkok, Thailand, Oct. 27. On Oct. 26, Nixon was told by a high British army officer in Malaya that Malaya's Communist guerrillas have been driven deep into the jungles and are receiving "only a trickle of supplies" from the outside, including Red China. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1277.)

BRICKER AMENDMENT HIT

Thurston B. Morton, Assistant Secretary of State, said in a speech Oct. 27 that proposals "to limit the President's treaty power" (the Bricker amendment) would "severely damage our international prestige and our diplomatic bargaining position" and would "positively cripple" the conduct of American foreign policy. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 1190, 885.) Morton addressed the Conference on World Order of the interdenominational National Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

MORE FOR DEFENSE?

The U. S. could afford a stepped up defense budget of between \$70 and \$75 billion by 1956 without economic strain, the National Planning Association said Oct. 25.

The report concluded that such a program would be possible without substantial increase in taxes, without heavier deficit financing and without direct wartime controls. It would be an increase of \$22 billion in the present defense budget of \$53 billion.

COLE ON A POWER

Chairman W. Sterling Cole (R N.Y.) of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee Oct. 29 said that when Congress reconvenes he would sponsor legislation to open the way for private industry development of atomic power. Cole told the National Industrial Conference Board that the U. S. should give "top attention" to nuclear power development in the hope it will offer the world a route to "genuine peace."

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congressional quiz

1. Q--There's been a lot of talk lately about the atomic bomb and other nuclear weapons. I'd like to know if any general or the Secretary of Defense may order the use of atomic weapons?

A--Neither. Congress has specified that only the President can order the use of the atomic or hydrogen bombs, or atomic artillery shells, according to the Department of Defense and the Atomic Energy Commission. Under the terms of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, even the operations of experiment, exploration for ore and other house-keeping activities of the Atomic Energy Commission must be approved by the President at least once a year.

2. Q--Which one of the 10 Cabinet Departments of the federal government has the most employees? Which has the fewest?

A--The Department of Defense employed 1,257, 657 civilians, more than any other executive Department, at the end of fiscal year 1953, last June 30. Of the total, the Army employed 504,490, the Navy 448,874, the Air Force 302,307, and the office of the Secretary 1,986. Only 5,627 persons were employed by the Department of Labor at that time, the fewest in any Department. Next lowest was the Department of Justice with 30,625.

3. Q--Has the American Indian always been a citizen of the United States?

A--Not all of them. On June 2, 1924, President Coolidge signed legislation granting citizenship to all U. S. Indians. Prior to that time, a minority of individuals and tribes had been granted citizenship from time to time.

4. Q--What are the plans of the committee studying foundations?

A--The Select Committee to Investigate Tax-Exempt Foundations, created by the House Aug. 1, is organizing a staff prior to beginning hearings "sometime in the fall" according to its Chairman, Rep. B. Carroll Reece (R Tenn.). The five-member group was authorized to spend \$50,000 to probe educational, philanthropic and other "comparable" organizations exempt from federal income tax.

5. Q--How many commissions, boards and other advisory groups have been established by the President and the Congress since the Republicans took over in January?

A--Twenty-six, as of Oct. 28. President Eisenhower established 14 of them, while Congress, by public law, created the other 12. Another six study and advisory groups have been set up by Cabinet members.

6. Q--I read that Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman William Langer (R N.D.) plans to "examine carefully" the nomination of Earl Warren as Chief Justice. If Warren's nomination is not confirmed by the Senate, will that affect any decisions of the Court in which he may participate?

A--Warren received a recess or "interim" (in the meantime) appointment. An interim appointment carries the same power and responsibility for its term as does a regular nomination duly approved by the Senate, according to the Administrative Office, U. S. Courts, and the Senate could not make its disapproval of Warren retroactive. The Constitution, Article II, Section 2 provides for interim, or recess appointments. It states: "The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session." In the past, this provision has been the center of long controversies about the Chief Executive's appointive powers.

7. Q--What happened to the case that sought to test the validity of "fair trade" legislation?

A--The Supreme Court Oct. 19 refused to review a Court of Appeals decision which upheld the Constitutionality of the Louisiana state fair trade law. In effect the decision upholds for the present the state fair trade laws and the federal McGuire Act, which made compatible the state laws and provisions of the anti-trust laws. It did not, however, rule out Supreme Court consideration of the validity of the McGuire fair trade law at some later time and in some other case. Only Georgia, Missouri, Texas, Vermont and the District of Columbia do not have fair trade laws.

8. Q--How many Senators up for re-election in 1954 won by less than 55 per cent of the vote cast the last time they ran?

A--Seven, including six Republicans and one Democrat. They are: J. Allen Frear (D Del.), 50.9 per cent; and Republicans Henry C. Dworshak (Idaho), 51.9; Andrew F. Schoepel (Kan.), 54.9; John Sherman Cooper (Ky.) 51.5; Homer Ferguson (Mich.), 50.7; Robert C. Hendrickson (N.J.), 50.0; and Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.), 50.5.

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report pages on which more data can be found; (3), 1243; (6) 1231; (7) 975, 1265.